

## GIRLS AND THE CARPENTRY CULT

Modern Young Women Who Handle the Hammer, Saw and Plane with Real Skill and in All Seriousness.

It is only recently that young girls have taken to the work of carpenters. More-over, they do it exceedingly well, while being particularly keen about the sport, exercise, useful accomplishment or whatever they are pleased to term the pastime. It is not implied that they merely provide themselves with a kit of tools and then seek about for odd jobs at which to amuse themselves. The cult of carpentry is entered into seriously. No girl of judgment thinks of relying herself with it unless she has had due preparation.

At various conspicuous country places girls who keep abreast of the times have formed classes at which practical carpentry is taught. Usually the class meets at the homes of the different members of the class, or else at the home of the member who can afford it the best place in which to work and the greatest number of facilities. When the class can be located permanently it is a great advantage, as then large and important pieces of work can be attempted which would not be advisable if they had to be moved about from house to house following the way of the class. It should meet, moreover, in a place where there is absolute freedom; that is, there should be no objection to sawdust and shavings about, and it should be possible to move the wooden horses without the uneasy feeling that the floor may be scratched or some article of furniture damaged. To locate such a class well is to launch it on the sea of success.

One young girl held her carpentry class on an upper balcony opening from a room belonging to a brother who was away in Europe. This was an ideal place, since the work on the balcony was all done in the open and the unused room provided an excellent storage place for the tools, the woods and all large pieces of work. Another girl transported her class to a stable abandoned in favor of a garage. Here also the class had a comfortable home, although the advantage of working in the open air had to be sacrificed. Carpentry indeed is warm work; it sets the blood in circulation.

To procure a good teacher for such a class is also necessary to its success. A few of the most capable teachers are women. Boston especially has provided a number.



At a class in carpentry the first lesson is usually devoted to an explanation of tools and illustrations of their various uses. The girls are told which ones it will be necessary for them to buy for the general practice work of the class, and also those that will be needed for any special articles that they may have in mind to make later. Most girls buy a few tools as possible in the beginning, since the number can readily be increased as time goes on. Still others take vigorously to the cult show immense pride in their outfit, including almost every known tool for every purpose. To go into the cult with such a degree of ardor is a slightly costly undertaking; to enter it with more tempered zeal places it within the range of the average income.

As the lessons progress the girls are taught the underlying principles of carpentry in much the same way as if they were laids doing a term of apprenticeship. They are shown how to make joints, how to put pieces together, to plane, to sandpaper, to polish and to practise every art and device of the trade.

The moment of intense interest occurs when the class is promoted from the general practice work on which each one has left her mark to the beginning of individual work. This piece is done under the eye of the teacher, and often she lends a helping hand should the beginner find it somewhat difficult of accomplishment.

It is nevertheless a proud day for the pupil when she finishes her first piece of carpentry work. A cabinet, no matter how plain, when made by her own fair hands becoming a thing more precious than one that could be bought for even a high price of filthy lucre.

As their skill and their knowledge increases there is no limit to the ambitions of carpenters. Repairs and additions that are needed in their rooms or about their homes they tackle with energy.

One girl has produced in her mother's living room an artistic decoration that would redound to the credit of a man well seasoned in the trade.

side wall about the fireplace of the mentioned room, greatly increasing its air of elegance. The ornamentation at each side of the fireplace was rendered useful besides, as the panels were made to open and an inner space contrived to hold work for the fire and other objects of necessity.

The experience this young girl gained from her manipulation of the doors led her later to make secret hiding places behind the panels of other woodwork throughout the house. They were re-

vealed by pressure on one particular corner of the panel where a spring was lodged, and they flew back into place with a precision that appeared more like magic to the uninitiated than the work of a young girl carpenter.

The taste of another girl of the same class ran to tea and card tables, both of which she made skilfully.

The most beautiful work of all, however, was done by a third girl, who transformed an old spinnet case into an exquisite little writing desk. The spinnet was also bought at a place where old woods were sold. It then resembled a

dilapidated box rather than a musical instrument. Its legs had disappeared and it had lost long since its interior parts. This case, however, was of wonderfully fine wood and showed all around it an inlaid border of about half an inch wide that was so elaborately done as to appear like mosaic. It was bought for the modest sum of \$4.

After this girl had her design ready she had her contrivance that the inlaid border should work into the various parts of the desk correctly. "The job," she said, "was not the easiest one I had ever handled."

But in the end she had, the desk as she desired. It was fitted up with small drawers and many little pigeonholes, and was, in fact, a piece of beautiful furniture worthy to pass down to succeeding generations.

## Automobile Veils for Early Autumn

In anticipation of the first cool days of autumn the girl who motors is ordering or making for herself various costume accessories. To accompany the three-quarter length coat sweater, which succeeds the linen or mohair motorizing wrap, there should be a crocheted automobile veil in zephyrs precisely matching the shades of worsted used for the garment. The veil, which is a yard square, is done chiefly in shell stitch in a shade of zephyr matching the coat and occasionally broken by a quarter inch mesh strip of the same tone as the worsted which defines the collar, cuffs and pockets.

Because the motorizing sweater fits so snugly about the throat the crocheted veil need only be secured at the nape of the neck. This is satisfactorily accomplished by drawing up the two ends of the veil by means of narrow elastic bands and securing them after the veil has been adjusted to the hat with ribbon ties.

A veil of this order not only keeps a reasonably sized hat firmly in its proper position and protects it from a certain amount of dust but it keeps the face from getting wind roughened. Newer than the knitted toboggan cap which so many girls have adopted for motorizing is a hood which fits flatly upon the head, has a narrow little cape clinging snugly to the neck, and scarf fronts which perfectly protect the chest from chill breezes. This bit of headgear is done in a chain stitch with a fluffy overwork of coarse shell which makes it wonderfully becoming about the face. During early autumn a hood of this sort may be mounted upon china skull caps but as the weather becomes cooler a lining of fine flannel should be substituted for the lighter one. Its accompanying veil of crocheted zephyrs should be of quite a small size in order that it may be adjusted to the face before the head is covered.

If the motor enthusiast prefers a gauze veil to all others the best sort for early autumn is composed of two layers of chiffon in contrasting colors like navy with Copenhagen blue, pearl gray or Empire green; brown with yellow, cream or tan; red with pale blue, gray or white; and pale blue with Persian. The two layers of gauze are joined by buttonholing the edges with coarse sewing silk matching the darkest shade selected. They may be adjusted in bonnet manner by means of buckle clasps of jewel set metal placed just above each ear, and as the two thicknesses of chiffon afford considerable warmth the arrangement may

## Value of Having Fresh Neckwear.

FRESH, crisp neckwear will contribute more to the smart appearance of a young girl's costume than any other small accessory, and the best of it is that a great many of the new collars and frills may be easily and quickly made by an amateur at comparatively small expense.

Very readily put together by hand are the Dutch collars of handkerchief linen in all white or with a narrow band of solid color. These are exceedingly pretty when worn in connection with a matching front plait, side frill and turned over frill edged cuffs and wonderfully "dress up" a plain blouse of batiste or heavy linen. Many of these frill collars slope downward in front and are adjusted to waists having slightly turned back necks. Some of them consist merely of three to five inch wide platings of finely embroidered band, lace or net set into a straight band, which is basted inside the neck of a collarless blouse and allowed to spread flatly over the shoulders. Then there are combinations of white batiste, ecru lace or Persian mul with black satin, the plaited frill being of the sheer material and the narrow, shaped band collar of black satin, fastening beneath a little bow of the same fabric.

A happy blending of the high and low collar consists of a shaped band stock of lingerie heading-finished mul heading a five inch plaited frill, cut in deep points and finished with an edging of inch-wide Valenciennes lace. This collar may be worn with a waist having a high, Dutch or cut-out neck. Wonderfully fetching with a simply made linen frock is a shoulder drape of flowered lawn, plain mul or net. They are cut with wide, deep necks and stole fronts or in the wide, double over-the-shoulder shape, and finished with hemstitched borders or with lace edging. Or the net may be bordered with a wide, wide ribbon and finely plaited, beginning with a four inch width at the centre of the neck and gradually tapering into sharply pointed ends.

## Novelties in Stationery.

A PRETTY novelty in stationery is the use of a girl's Christian name at the top of her notepaper. This should be stamped in facsimile of her handwriting and should run across the upper left hand corner of the outer sheet, the stamping being done in her favorite color.

## Practical Blouses for School Wear

COLLEGE girls who are obliged to exercise a certain degree of economy say that it is cheaper in the long run to have a good supply of separate waists to go with two well tailored skirts than to try to get along with a half dozen one-piece frocks.

For the classroom few blouses are more practical than those of the finely woven Japanese cotton crepe, which comes in all manner of attractive shades, sometimes striped with white. They are pretty when made up with wide tucks across the fronts or after the Gibson model and with the convenient patch pocket at the left side.

Then there are the blouses of figured, striped or polka dotted challies which come in every imaginable shade and with borders for defining the collar, cuffs and belt band; the Madras and percale shirtings which launder so perfectly and wear so satisfactorily, and the striped flannels which are such a comfort on extra cool mornings. All waists of these materials should be fashioned on strictly tailored lines, and whether plaited, tucked or plain have long sleeves and high choker collar.

Of the laundrable order but a bit too elaborate for ordinary wear in the classroom are the blouses of white marquisette and voile which are worn over white China silk high necked and long sleeved undershirts and with tailored street suits. These blouses are charming when made in peasant style with sleeves cut in one with the body and underarm seams only. They are the easiest garments imaginable to put together and require no other trimming than a broad sailor collar of hand embroidered batiste or Swiss.

Every college girl should have at least one blouse of imitation Irish crochet. The cost of such a garment is not small, but within three months' time its owner will have saved a like amount in the laundering of the fine lingerie waists which she would undoubtedly wear in its stead.

Each tailored suit will naturally have its accompanying blouse of matching satin messaline, but it is a convenience to have several extra waists with which to vary such a costume. One of these blouses may be of Persian printed foulard made with an overlapping left front trimmed with folds and frills of satin, long sleeves with deep turned back cuffs, and a choker collar. Or it may be in the style of a peasant blouse with a Toby collar and narrow cuff frills. The two toned taffeta waists are very smart,

whether strictly tailored and of severe design or made with three-quarter sleeves and chemisettes of transparent materials.

A supply of smart blouses suitable for every occasion on which such garments can possibly be worn will prove a great comfort to the college girl throughout the entire session, as she need not then steal from her studies the time necessary to make alterations or repairs.

## Garden Tea Houses.

A GARDEN tea house makes a delightful afternoon retreat for the young housewife who prefers not to entertain her girl friends in the general living room or on the veranda of the summer house.

Any good natural rock can be introduced to build near a clump of tall trees a shack with a projecting hip roof to form tops for side porches and hoods for the partially open ends which are to serve as entrances, but do not encourage him to train vines over the structure, as they breed earwigs and other disagreeable insects.

If the roof be painted moss green and the walls gray or brown the house will harmonize perfectly with the garden, and with the pulley and cord equipped screens of natural bamboo which in lieu of windows and doors protect the side and end apertures.

The inside walls and roof should first be ceiled with building paper and then painted dark green or brown, and the similarly treated plank floor covered with rugs of an inexpensive order, since the roof of the shack may not be absolutely water tight. While grass or wood fibre rugs are substantial and not easily injured by rain, they are not of tall trees but are rag rugs, which come in every imaginable shade of yellow, green, brown, violet, blue and pink, with white or fancifully colored stripe borders.

Like the wall and floor coverings, the furniture of the tea house should be of the cheap order. There may be lounging, rocking and arm chairs of hickory, rattan or split; a two or three story tea table with sweet grass mats, a mummy stand and a catchall basket of willow. Individual tea stools of bamboo and matting and tall vases of coarse pottery for holding long stemmed flowers and ferns.

From four to six girls may comfortably be entertained in a fourteen foot square tea house, but if platforms built all around the outer edge are protected by screens suspended from the edges of the projecting roof a dozen or more guests can easily be cared for.

In case the tea house is located at some distance from the main base of supplies the rear veranda should be temporarily screened and equipped with an oil stove and what else is necessary for the maid who is to prepare and serve the afternoon collation.

## Jewelry with Semi-Precious Stones

SINCE semi-precious stones have become fashionable young girls are permitted to adorn themselves occasionally with pieces of jewelry which, before the days of the turquoise and opal matrix, chrysoprase and lapis lazuli, would have been considered far too elaborate for any one under twenty to wear. Now, however, special designs are made for girls with simple settings and stones of little intrinsic value but dainty in coloring.

Almost any tint can be found in a semi-precious stone—pink, blue, yellow, green, brown and all the shades of these colors from the faintest cloudlike effect to deep dark tones. Some girls are collecting stones or settings of one kind, while others prefer a chain of one color, a bangle of another, a brooch of still another, so that they always have some odd bit in the way of an ornament to wear with any color of gown.

A stunning new and unique belt clasp of unmistakable Oriental workmanship has been chosen by one young girl to go with her school outfit. It is of silver gilt, with an inch wide band of metal lace work, extending across the middle of the ornament and finished with two square metal pieces turned otherwise so that they look like fancy buttons. In the centre of each of these is a deep blue Russian lapis lazuli cabochon, showing occasional glints of darker blue.

For a serviceable and at the same time attractive chain, which will be found useful for carrying a watch, a small purse or a locket, there is an old silver and lapis lazuli piece which has long slender links of the metal in a rather dull tone. At intervals there are polished bits of Russian lapis in irregular shapes. This same chain was duplicated in a pinkish quartz, which looked much more expensive than the price marked on it. Of course the stones are small and the chains much more slender than those worn by women, but they are pretty and attractive nevertheless.

An unusual bracelet, which was designed in Paris, is made of silver gilt links fastened together so that they spread apart and then spring back to place, so that the bracelet fits the arm closely when it is properly adjusted. Each double slide has a daintily enamelled design traced on it in lapis blue. These come in all shades of enamel, in dark green, red, lavender and even white, but the blue is liked best by girls.

Then there are quaint brooches which are useful to fasten collars or ties and which are simple enough in design not to overstep the line drawn separating jewelled ornaments for girls and those for women. One of these brooches showed an artistic arrangement of soft green chrysoprase with several small cabochon stones set around the rim of an antique hand wrought silver disc and a larger chrysoprase cut like a scarab mounted in the centre. There is a weird tale about the piece of jewelry which adds to its fascination and incidentally is supposed to bring good luck to the wearer if she be genuinely fond of these apple-green stones.

If schoolgirls carry a timepiece at all they generally prefer to have a small silver watch set in a leather wrist-band for school use, or in a simple silver bracelet. The fashion for watch chains is coming in again, however, and will undoubtedly find favor among the older girls, who really need to have a watch at hand constantly. The silver chain with unusual links is suitable for a girl

## Fashionable Flower Holders.

CRYSTAL flower holders of many shapes and all sizes are much in favor this season. There are large vases of plain crystal encased in gilt filigree work rather heavy and decidedly ornate, and small vases also ornamented with gilt filigree somewhat lighter in design. Engraved crystal vases without gilt trimmings are also fashionable, and crystal baskets are both engraved and trimmed with gilt and serve as flower holders.

Other charming vases for small bouquets are of tinted Bolek ware, the colors extremely delicate and most attractive and the shapes of quaint, irregular designs, sometimes in the form of floral cups in groups of three or four and again in simpler designs for a few blossoms. The pure white Bolek ware is most attractive in shapes and either in basketry or other fanciful shapes is also much in favor for flower holders.

Very tall vases of old Sheffield plate with blue glass linings are being sought for for flower holders to be used in houses having old fashioned furniture. Baskets and bowls, vases and boxes in green and ivory plaster of paris are among the less expensive flower holders which find much favor for country houses. There are also many fascinating vases and baskets to be had at the Japanese shops. These are made of a dark colored bamboo and are exceedingly graceful for many sorts of flowers, especially those having long stems and single blossoms, such as the iris.

For holding single flowers there are tiny vases of German glass, hand blown and decorated in quaint, unusual styles with bright cherries, colored glass birds in flight, etc. There are also colored glass vases in this ware and other remarkable devices decidedly novel and pleasing.

## The Uses of Raffia.

GIRLS who are gardeners—and what girl does not have her garden these days?—should keep on hand a bunch of raffia in natural color, which is used for basket weaving. These fibrous strands are invaluable for tying up weak or straying stalks or stems, for they are firm and broad, gently holding things in place, whereas string, so often used, often cuts through, fatally injuring where good was intended.

## SOCIAL AMENITIES FOR THE SCHOOL GIRL

"No star was ever lost that once was seen. We always may be what we might have been."

THE commencement of the school year is an unrivaled opportunity for making new resolutions. Better even than New Year's Eve for fine resolutions is the first day of school, when everything is really begun fresh and when all start equally equipped for the year's work. The girl whose record was the poorest during the previous winter has now exactly the same chance for first honors as she who stood at the head of her class all through the year before.

Even the girl who knows full well that she did little to make herself fitted by either her teachers or her fellow scholars in years gone by has now as good a chance as any to become class president. There is scarcely a girl who ever went to school who did not start the new year with a desire in her heart of hearts to work harder than ever before. She will perhaps grow careless later on, when she allows herself to let go after a few failures, but at first she hopes to keep her standard high and generally works hard the first few days to do so. In school life conscientiousness is bound to tell more than anywhere else. There never yet was a girl who worked hard and did not earn her reward of good marks and affection from her teacher.

The girl who complains that there is no use for her to try, for a certain teacher does not like her, may be perfectly sure that she is doing poor work in that class and that the fault is not to be laid at the teacher's door, but her own. Scholarship is of course not everything to be aimed at, but since it is the common aim in school it will be the first thing to tell, and of course in starting at a new school the best means to show that one amounts to something is by the marks. Later, when there has been time to acquire a more distinct impression of the members of the school body, closer attention must be given to acquiring popularity as well as good reports.

There is only one method of keeping up to a standard, be it applied to character or to scholarship, and that is never to be discouraged at a failure. The mark was poor one day is no reason for ceasing to try for the rest of the month. "We always may be what we might have been" is an excellent motto to remember. No matter what has gone before, it can always be made up for by a little extra hard work. Poor work the first part of the month, followed by excellent marks the last two weeks, will give a creditable showing, but low very bad the report that shows the lessons to have been so difficult at first that the girl ceased even to try!

The first part of a school year is particularly difficult and trying if one is a new scholar, and the situation is especially confusing for a girl who goes from a small class, where she has been of some importance, to a large school, where she has to prove her worth before she will amount to anything at all. During the first few days it will be but a blurred impression of new faces, new lessons and new methods of work, and she can only hope that by studying as best she can and by doing all in her power to return every advance with equal friendliness she can earn some place for herself in the regard of those with whom she comes in contact. Just at first this will be all she can do, but later it will be possible to discriminate. She will soon see that she is going to be liked better by some girls than by others, and she will find some of the lessons far easier to obtain good marks in than others.

Although few realize it, this is really a crucial stage in the new year. It is so pleasant to work hard at the lessons that are easy, even perhaps neglecting the others for the sake of the perfect marks in this one study. Just so with the girls who like at once—they make life so delightful that it is not worth while to bother about any one else. But these are just the wrong paths to popularity and success. To be really successful it is necessary to be proficient in all studies. In school the very studies which are most difficult and seem most impossible to do

well in, should be given strictest attention until, after a few weeks of hard work, their rudiments have been mastered, their difficulties overcome and another subject can be approached with the same spirit. There may be no brilliant marks at all for the first few weeks or even months by this method, but the results at the end of the year's work will show that the plan is a good one.

In working for popularity among one's schoolmates just the same principle should be applied. The girl who has shown no attempt to be friendly—perhaps has even gone to the other extreme—should be the very one chosen for a campaign against unpopularity. How much more of a triumph to be liked by one who was at first indifferent than by her who was attracted "on the first"!

To win one by one the affection of every girl in the school is not an impossible task, but if there is any whom one feels an enemy she should be the first to be approached. There must have been a reason for her dislike, and the sooner the cause is discovered and killed the better for the happiness of both concerned.

With the motto of success ringing in her ears—"We always may be what we might have been," and the two words "failure" and "can't" struck out of her vocabulary a girl can start her new year equipped for victory in whatever direction her inclination may call.

## To Preserve Wild Flowers.

WHEN you come in from woods and field with your arms full of wild flowers these days you are sometimes dismayed at the wilted condition of your posies and fearful lest you may have gathered them in vain. This will not prove to be the case if you will revive them in this manner:—

Plunge them at once into a bucket of water as hot as can be borne by the hand. If the stems are of the wiry variety the water may be almost boiling. Take great care that the flowers do not get submerged, but put the stems in up to two-thirds of their length. Let them remain in this bucket until the water cools, then take them out and arrange them in vases of cold water in your usual way, remembering to put a big pinch of salt into each vase or jar.

Never crowd your stems when arranging flowers, but make loose effects, which will keep the flowers fresh much longer and moreover are far more artistic in arrangement. Never put flowers in to stand up straight, which is stiff and unattractive. Make the blossoms and foliage spray out gracefully in an unstudied way. In a deep jar they will only do this by being kept near the top. This can be accomplished by dropping little wads of tissue paper in the water to give the stems something to rest on.

## The Peril of the Pin.

WHOMEVER thought of the woful possibilities of pins in things? Not pins in one's clothing, reprehensible as that is, though calculated to harm only one's self, but the injury we may do to others by the careless, indiscriminate use of pins.

In letters, for instance, it is really cruel of us to pin things—perhaps a sample going to a shop to be matched or a piece of a frock which we wish a bonnet friend, away somewhere, to get an idea of. Our intentions in doing either of these things are innocent enough, but the postman who takes the letter from the box, the clerk in the shop who opens it or even our friend herself, all unsuspecting of danger, may get a pin prick or a finger ruthlessly torn open, with results both painful and serious.

When we casually throw pins in the waste basket we breed danger for the housemaid whose practice it is to empty the basket by thrusting her hand in to draw out the contents. When we leave pins in our soiled garments we lay a calamity trap for the laundress, who may tear her hand in scrubbing into a pin and be miserably pained by our carelessness. When we toss pinned things about we are absolutely forgetful of the next comer, who may inadvertently pick them up, to his or her undoing.

Let's stop this lawless habit of pins in things.